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**A PROVIDENTE**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Insurance against Accidents Branch.  
**20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.**

Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000 to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

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## PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1851.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

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## THOMAS L. LEPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,  
 LIPTON'S Hams,  
 LIPTON'S Jams,  
 LIPTON'S Pickles,  
 LIPTON'S Groceries

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Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick  
ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Carte Blanche,  
See,  
Brut Extra.

## 115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

## New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mad steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

Coelho & Dias  
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## F. KRÜSSMANN &amp; Co.

Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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## ALPINE HOUSE

## PENSION AND RESTAURANT

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On line of Siqueira narrow, SAN F' A' THEREZA.

To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and comfortable view upon the Siqueira city and mountains, being situated in the very summit of Siqueira "Monte da Cima" and easily out of reach of the heat of midday. It is, therefore, the most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

PENSION FRANÇAISE  
27, Rua Nova do OuvidorBREAKFAST: Three dishes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$00.DINNER: Soup, four dishes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 8\$50.

## ACCORDING TO CHOICE

*The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.*

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 3, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOSEPH RICHARD—A resident in Rio for some months past. Information wanted in the following:

DUNHORN, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santeiro Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

GRAY, Robert—Left Liverpool December, 1891, per S. S. "Crown Imperial" Liverpool—Montevideo Dec. 17, proceeded to Paul, Candombe and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January 24th, 1892. Has not been heard of since.

AYPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senator Manoel Henrique, Fazenda da Hila Allanga, Vila Allegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

## Dr. Valdós Garcia's

## MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892  
Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of protein, soluble albumen and other assimilable protein.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing fluid.

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## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-resident will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by my subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Valdós Garcia) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients, employing other physicians, can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admission".

Orders of admission may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANHIDA..... No. 75, Rua 1º de Maio, from 10 a.m. p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening, for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Viceconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 5, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11 a.m. Sundays Lecture services Thursdays, 7:30 p.m.

Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays, 7:30 a.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7:30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. a. Fabica Canaria, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barra. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado N. 22.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santo Anna N. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado N. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Portuguese at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures on Tuesdays at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick EISENLOH, German Physician. Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Dr. Ed. Chapot PREVOST, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2 to 4 p.m. Residence No. 23, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

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## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de Sebenho N. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Library.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—Avenida das Américas, 113, Rua da Boa Vista, Altagracia, 33, Rua da Santa Catarina, 1st floor. Books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

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## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 11 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 11 600,000

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1887 by the "Direction de Dirigente Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Opens accounts current.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 595, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Realized do ..... 11 900,000  
Reserve fund ..... 11 900,000

## BRANCHES:

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London E. C.

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Ident paid up..... 11 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 11 830,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:  
31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO  
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M. me M. COULON &amp; Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind  
in Rio de Janeiro, carries always a large  
stock of best English-made underwear  
for Gentlemen and children.  
Makes a specialty of shirts and drawers to  
order, most carefully made and  
with promptness.NO. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,  
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

## A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOK &amp; Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERRIRA & PINNA, S. Paulo (Bahia),  
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## H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General  
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

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Esp. Rio S. Paulo, Brazil

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## SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the  
merit of the EQUATORIAL AMARA as a remedy  
for sea-sickness.I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August  
1895.—E. RICHARDSON.From the *Rio de Janeiro Herald*, Nov. 22.

## THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

There is a very general interest among the people of Great Britain concerning the relations between Venezuela and the British government, and most ridiculous reports, statements and sensations have been put in circulation in which the press is by no means guilty. Perhaps it would not be interesting to encapsulate the chief points in the case.

The present dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is very long standing. It dates back to 1814, when, by the treaty of Paris, England acquired the Dutch possession of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice; with regard to Demerara and Berbice no question has arisen, but the Essequibo being a river, the Venezuelans have questioned whether both banks were in the possession of the Dutch at the time of the surrender of this colony, or not. The British view is that the frontier acquired by England in 1814 is marked by the extreme limit of the watershed of all rivers flowing into the Essequibo, but between this limit and the so-called Schomburgk line England is willing to put the definition of the boundary in arbitration.

The Schomburgk line was defined by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1850 as one which divided about midway the territories in dispute between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela. In 1850 a convention was entered into by the two governments to regard the disputed area as neutral territory, in which, pending the decision of their mutual claims, no encroachments should be made on either side. Breaches of this agreement on the part of Venezuelan have, from time to time, taken place, and Venezuelan settlements have been effected on goldfields in the neutral area. British and Venezuelan outposts have met upon the opposite banks of the Cuyuni river, which forms a portion of the Schomburgk line, and, encouraged by impunity, a Venezuelan post rapidly pushed across the river and the line into territory claimed in 1850 as definitely British.

In the early part of this year a small force of British police having been instructed to remove the Venezuelan flag, the British police officers were arrested by the Venezuelan authorities and carried into Venezuelan territory. After an examination the British police officers were liberated and sent back. The act of the Venezuelan authorities is, however, one for which the British government naturally expects that reparation shall be made, and the fact that such reparation was possible upon British soil is in itself sufficient indication of the urgency necessary for a speedy settlement of the boundary question. It is, however, only with a view to obtaining reparation for the recent outrage that the British government has taken up the question.

It will be seen that there are involved in the case two distinct points, one of boundary, which could and should be arbitrated, and outrages on English flag and subjects—a matter upon which no arbitration can be made or demanded. The demands so far made by Lord Salisbury refer to the latter and do not cover the question of boundary. In addition to all this, we learn that on October 20 last a Venezuelan coastguard vessel sighted the English steamer *Albatross* and started in pursuit. The coastguard fired in the schmoller and the owner Thomas Garcia was killed.

The schmoller having been overhauled, the officers of the Venezuelan vessel made an examination of the cargo, and having found that no contraband was being carried, allowed the vessel to pursue her course.

The *Albatross* was on a voyage from Port of Spain, Trinidad, to Maracaibo. The *Albatross* hoisted the British flag but nevertheless, when at close range, the Venezuelan coastguard opened fire, with the result that Mr. Garcia was shot dead. The Venezuelan vessel therupon towed the British schmoller to Carupano, where she was scuttled.

Prior to this affair Mr. Garcia had visited Caracas, where he had been received and won an audience at law.

It is to be reported that the officials at Trinidad, and the details of the affair are now on their way to London.

These differences between England and Venezuela are simple and there is no reason why they should prove menacing. First, there is the boundary which has been going on for half a century or more. Such disputes, when the parties are unable to agree, are generally settled by arbitration. Then there is the case of alleged wrongs committed against some British subjects, nearly a year ago, by the Venezuelan authorities. It is for these that Lord Salisbury now demands satisfaction on what has been called his latest ultimatum. Such alleged wrongs and consequent demand for reparation are of common occurrence, and in the end are usually settled with any breach of international relations.

With this latter dispute it does not appear that the United States has any concern, or that it has taken any notice of it. Two or three months ago Secretary Olney sent to Lord Salisbury a despatch in which it was understood that arbitration was suggested as a desirable means of settling the boundary dispute, and the Monroe doctrine was referred to as bearing on the case.

Although somewhat vague, the Monroe doctrine has long been held by a large part of the American people in a sort of national reverence. As applied to a conquest of American territory by a foreign monarchial power, or any important extension of such power on the American continent, it imposes but to bring it up and blarney every time any European nation has a trivial dispute with some South or Central American republic over a boundary question involving a few miles of territory, in some alleged wrong to an individual, is a jinga mousance.

—A contributor to the *Rio de Janeiro Herald* writes:—"After travelling around the globe it was reserved to me to find Buenos Aires, a city in which unprotected females are merely insulted by words and looks and gestures. In no other part of the world have I seen such cowardly conduct and if I should have to swing some day for murdering a brute whom I catch at that game, I shall consider it a not inglorious end of my earthly career."

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Golfo is again going up at Buenos Aires.

—The new Argentine archbishop was recently sold a jewel worth \$40,000. The thief was captured.

—The Bolivian minister at Buenos Aires, Dr. Jafet Mendez, and his 18 servants are both in the suspended for creating a scandal at a foreign capital in the discharge of their official duties.

—The Argentine government is said to be negotiating for another big loan. How beautiful all that talk about dismantling may sound, by the light of subsequent disclosures!

—Recent telegrams from Buenos Aires note the rapid recovery of President Uriburu, who is now in the mountains near Córdoba. It is expected he will return to the capital and resume the presidency about January 15th.

—A Montevideo telegraph of the 12th says that the bands of health there and at Buenos Aires are subjecting authority to mitigate shipping of arms from Brazil to detention in "observation." It is quite what we expected. It will require something more than talk to compel these bands to give up quarantine.

—Sr. Gradi, director of customs, has gone to the frontier, to engine into the charges made of robbery of live-stock committed by bands of armed men said to come over from Brazil. The fact that the cattle are taken across the frontier without paying duty seems to have affected the authorities far more deeply than the robbery.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 5.—Contrary to the ordinary notion of scatology, it is said by conscientious doctors to be a more virulent epidemic than most those known. Cholera and yellow fever, although they are more feared by people, are not so dangerous as scatology, as a greater percentage die of those attacked by scatology than those who are attacked by cholera. This ought to make the people realize the gravity of the danger which there is in this disease. Yet it is spreading at an alarming rate, and the sanitary authorities have done practically nothing to stop its advance.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.—The preliminary plans for the two transports to be built for service along the southern coast are being drawn up by the marine department. As soon as they are finished they will be sent to the Argentine minister in London, Dr. Dominguez. The transports will have a capacity of 50 first class and 200 second-class passengers, besides being built to serve for marine transports, and for carrying horses. Proposals will be asked from contractors in England, Germany, France and the United States.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.—The national government has just received some splendid samples of coal sent by Colodio Godoy, governor of Tarija del Fuegu. The coal is from an island some 200 miles south of Cape Horn, and it seems that the whole island is one vast coal field. Last month an expedition left this port under command of Captain Nunes, who was accompanied by Captain Heque T. Maball, formerly of the ironclad *El Puma*, so that it is probable we shall soon be able to give our readers full particulars of this wonderful coal island.—*Times*, Standard.—An advertisement from the central police office announces that \$64,000 has been set aside for the total payment of the deficit owing by the police for the period 1893-95, to be paid in monthly installments of \$8,000 each, payable on the 10th of each month, commencing with December, and to be deducted to the sundry expenses (expenditure) of the ministry of finance. This refers to the notorious "Abella debt," the real amount of which is believed to be some \$80,000, and which is supposed to have been incurred by flagrante expences in the elections of 1893 and 1894.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 3.—The frozen meat shipping in Barraons is said to be the most flourishing state. The business manner in which it is managed is very creditable to the company and their industry is one of the most valuable in the republic. They have just enlarged their deposits in Liverpool, and are about to receive an installation of new machines in Buenos Aires by means of which they can freeze 4,000 sheep per day. In the week past they were able to load two ships with their products alone. Industries of this kind are a source of inestimable wealth to the country and are the most solid signs of progress.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.—A formal denunciation was recently made in the papers in the effect that certain of the legislators, after mortgaging their ill-gotten (legislative salaries) to the purchasers of salaries, made the立法机关 by themselves collecting the salaries in advance by means of "treasury orders," in drafts. This is by no means the first time that this shady proceeding has been hinted at by the press, but on this occasion it seems to have touched the dignity of the deputies, and there is considerable talk of a formal enquiry being ordered. If this is done, it will provide a nice complement to the Buligas-Calvete affair, still in process, and the present chamber will have the credit of affording the country yet another scandal.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 1.—Vestey's *Siglo* makes some serious statements respecting the approaching purchase of armament. Regarding the meeting of military officials at which nothing was decided beyond an agreement on the necessity for a repeating rifle, and which ultimately resolved itself into a champagne banquet, the government has made no protest of suspending military expenditure on the offers laid before it, neither has it had any official trial made of the Brazilian Mauser rifle which it is said to have received in purchase. Nevertheless the government is alleged to be about to sign a contract for the purchase of these rifles, with the Belgian consul Mr. Andic, at the price of sixteen dollars each, although it has received offers of the same rifle from other quarters at \$12.40 and \$12.75 each! It requires no technical knowledge of the matter to condemn and denounce this conduct of the government.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 6.

The Bolivian minister, Señor Mendez, has had a very disagreeable incident with his secretary, Sr. Mico. The latter had been guilty of suspicious conduct already on previous occasions, whilst secretary in Sr. Telmo Zelago. He has now been found guilty of abstracting important documents, and preventing letters and dispatches from being sent to his government. Sr. Mendez is very excited over the affair, and says that he will take very decisive measures. For our part we cannot understand why a man, who has already on previous occasions misconducted himself, should be re-appointed in such an important office as secretary of legislation. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 8.

From latest statistics it appears that there is a great increase in the amount of wheat sown in Entre Ríos this season over last, some forty thousand hectares less being put under the crop this year than in 1894. There is a small increase in the area put under flax, which, however, is suffered considerably from various causes, but not sufficiently to make the yield less than last season's. Sr. R. Kerskunski, a wheat broker of Rosario, calculates that 1,839,509 hectares are under cultivation in the province of Santa Fé, of which 1,162,066 hectares are under wheat. Calculating that each hectare will yield nine quintals of grain, he says that the year's harvest should give 10,058,509 tons of wheat. —*Spain and Pasture*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 13.

The note sent by the directors of the Banco de la Nación to the minister concerning the federal judges is full of the gravest accusations against the latter. The managers of the branches have repeatedly declared that it was useless to petition to any of the judges to apply the law to the recovering of debts, as the judges will not even listen to any initiative proceedings, and a year or two passes before they lay an embargo on creditors. The latter therefore have plenty of time always to transfer their properties and to elude the pursuit of justice. If this be true, as is not at all improbable, it only shows that the judges are like most of the officials of the land, men who hold their posts only for their salaries and have no intention of doing any work in return. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

It turns out to be perfectly true that some of the tramway lines have then drivers and guards on duty for 17 and 18 hours at a stretch, allowing them to have 25 minutes for breakfast and lunch. This is sheer slavery, and we are not surprised at their resolve to strike against such monstrous hours of labour, and we expect the majority of the public would sympathize with them. The Relucto Tram Company has forestalled the strike by reducing the hours of service to 14, and at the same time making a slight advance in the wages, a procedure which has been much appreciated by the men. We also hear that the Union Tram Company has expressed its readiness to make a reasonable concession. But some of the other and minor lines are determined to show fight and are in the look out for other employees in case of the inevitable strike. One or two of them, it is said, have gone to the extremity of dismissing, without notice, the men who have joined the union. —*Montevideo Times*.

An Argentine inventor of a submarine vessel is being brought before the public. He is a young man and said to be a very smart and able engineer. We have not seen the plan of his diving-musket, but it is said that the commander of a foreign man-of-war has seen it and gives the greatest encouragement to the young Argentine. He declares that he is so sure of the success of the new invention that he will not hesitate to go himself with the young inventor on the first submersible trial. The inventor had before asked the minister of war to appoint a commission to investigate the matter, but that active official had so much to do that he did not even deign to answer. We pity the young man for this, as we have some inventions on hand that we would like to have endorsed by the public for the last decade, but found no one to listen to us. Inventors, like poets, have a hard time in this life. We call the attention of the public to this fact, and having done so feel our conscience at ease. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The Yarrow firm have received an order from the Argentine government for four torpedo boat destroyers of the *Sokol* type to attain a speed of 30 knots. The cruiser *Buenos Aires*, which is awaiting trials under forced draught, was built at Elswick, and is similar to those cruisers which have been constructed for the Japanese and Chilean governments. On natural draught trials exceeding over six hours, the speed was 22½ knots. The six measured miles runs were at speeds varying from 21½ to 23½ knots. The vessel is 242 feet long over all, 47 feet 2 inches beam, and displaces 4,740 tons. She is fairly well protected and the compromises in her design have excited considerable notice in view of the high speed—24 knots—being exceeded under forced draught, when the power is to be 17,000 i.h.p. As a fighting machine she is far behind the *Terrible* or *Andromeda* class, the vessels built on the Clyde and at Barrow. The Argentine boat has ordinary multi-tubular boilers, the tubes being fitted with screw furnaces. —*Transport*, Nov. 30.

The *Rio News*, in the article we quote elsewhere, makes a warm eulogy of a trip to the River Plate as a highly "pick-me-up" for those exhausted by the tropical climate of Brazil. The idea is a sympathetic one, but, as our contemporary points out, it would require a reduction of steamer fares before it could be carried out to any great extent. Certainly there are few places, if any, more fit for such a purpose than Montevideo, which is already to a certain extent the sazonarian of emigrating Buenos Aires, and which offers the additional advantages of sea-bathing. But unfortunately the high cost of living here is a great and in some cases an insuperable bar to tourists and visitors, and the government seems bent on increasing this drawback, which will be fatal to this as to all the other interests of the city. A few more additions to the cost of living, such as the government and the municipality have lately proposed, and only millionaires will venture to visit this city, and they will not stop long. Then, perhaps, our governors will be pleased with the results of their handiwork. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 4.

On the other hand, the reports from Uruguay are far less satisfactory. The government is in bad odour. It is said to be contemplating additional taxes. The taxation is already very heavy, and an addition would press greatly upon industry. Trade is slack, profits are small, and these are general complaints. There is a rumor, too, that the government is once more trying to establish a national bank, and that it has two agents now in London working for that purpose. But they are not of a character to command much confidence here. There is another report, to the effect that the government is trying to borrow in London. If it is well founded, we hope that an more credit will be given. —*Statist*, London, Nov. 30.

A very important cabinet council was held on last Friday, when the question of the port works was finally settled. The proposals of Messrs. Maden & Sons in regard to the works were accepted. This firm engages to build two dry docks near the north basin at a cost to be in accordance with the outlay. Messrs. Maden only ask that the staff of engineers be paid by government. For themselves they merely ask for cost price. The works are to be pushed ahead with all vigor as soon as possible all along the line. Congress has voted £400,000 m/n gold to complete the north basin, the dock No. 4, warehouses, streets, bridges, docks, buoys, etc., etc. Messrs. Maden must do all this and build two graving-docks also by special contract. The national government is at liberty, specially stipulated, to contract with any other firm for any additional works that may be deemed necessary beyond those specified above. Payment shall be made to Messrs. Maden as usual in port debts and at the rate of \$1,600,000 per annum. The contractors pledge themselves to finish the works inside of two years. —*Southern Cross*, Dec. 6.

Strikes are the order of the day at present in Buenos Aires. The carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, saddlers, painters, and nearly all the other trades are taking a leaf out of the book lately published by the tailors. It is very difficult to see through this question. There is no certainty that the strikers really have the grievances of which they complain. We fear, also, that there are some professional agitators making a propaganda amongst our artisans, more with an eye to their own selfish interest than from love of the tradesmen of Buenos Aires. It is, of course, true that skilled labor is relatively cheap here; but there are conditions which seem to us to recompense the artisan for the comparatively low wage he receives. We allude to the cost of living. It has been ascertained that the purchasing power of our paper currency is altogether out of proportion to its assumed or alleged depreciation. Artisans who earn \$130 or \$150 m/n per month can live in comfort. Even those who earn from \$80 to \$100 m/n per month are better off than their countrymen in Montevideo who earn \$40 or \$50 gold. It may be safely asserted that \$100 paper in Buenos Aires goes as far as \$50 gold in Montevideo. —*Southern Cross*, Dec. 6.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

A survey is now in progress for a railway through the mountains from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador. A line has been built from Duran, opposite Guayaquil, 90 kilometers east to Chimbio station, and is the only railway in the country. Beyond this point are to be found the real difficulties. The country is fertile and could easily become very prosperous. The exports are cacao and coffee, and some sugar.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 12th says that it is telegraphed from Santiago that the Chilean government has just effected the purchase of a new first-class ironclad. The talk about disarmament, then, was *una pura fingeza*. It illustrates the good faith which characterizes such negotiations among these belligerent republics. We now await news as to what new war material the Argentines ordered when the talk about disarmament was on.

#### THE BANANA.

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* says of the banana—

In the West Indies the dried leaves and prepared portions of the stem are used as packing materials. Fresh leaves are used to shade young coffee or cacao seedlings in nursery beds, and to cover cacao beans during fermentation. The young unopened leaves are so smooth and soft that they are used as "dressing" for blisters. In India the dried stalk of the plantain tent is used as a rough kind of twine, and the larger parts are made into small boxes for holding snuff, drugs, etc.

In the Malay Peninsula the ash of the leaf and leaf-tails is used instead of soap or sulphy's earth in washing clothes, and a solution of the ash is often used as salt in cooking. In the Dutch Indies the skin of the plantain is used for blackening shoes. The juice which flows from all cut parts of the banana is rich in tannin, and of so blackening a nature that it may be used as an indelible marking ink. In Java the leaves of the "wax banana" are covered on the under side with a white powder, which yields a valuable wax—clear, hard and white—forming an important article of trade. The ashes of the leaves, stem and root are employed in Bengal in many dyers' processes. In Siam a cigarette wrapper is made from the leaves.

Fiber is got from the stems of many kinds of bananas. The most valuable is the "Manila hemp" of commerce, which holds the chief place for making white ropes and cordage. Old ropes made of it form an excellent paper-making material, much used in the United States for stout packing papers. The Manila hemp industry is a large one. About 50,000 tons of fiber, valued at £3,000,000, are annually exported from the Philippines Islands. The Manila hemp plant is grown exclusively in the southeastern part of the Philippines, and all attempts to grow it elsewhere have failed. Many things are made from Manila hemp—mats, cords, bags, plaited work, lace, handkerchiefs of the finest texture, and various qualities of paper. At Wohlung, in Switzerland, an industry has been started for making face and materials for ladies' hats from it. By a simple process it is made into straw, exactly resembling the finest wheat straw, for plaiting.

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5.—The subscribers are responsible for the sheets until returned, it being absolutely prohibited to change or substitute any of the stamps on the sheets.

*Continued from our last*

### TRINIDAD ISLAND.

#### THE CRUISE OF THE "ALENTO".

We hoisted our leaky lifeboat into the davits when we got on board, intending to repair her on the following morning.

During the night fierce gusts blew down the ravine from the north-east, and black masses of clouds were constantly sweeping across the mountains. The wind howled as it does in a winter gale on the North Sea, and, to all appearance, a heavy storm was raging. Still, it was quite smooth at our anchorage under the lee of the island, and we noticed that seawards the sky looked clear enough, and the clouds were travelling at no great pace. The storm, in fact, was entirely local, and was limited to the islet and its immediate neighbourhood. We afterwards became quite accustomed to these harmless gales, which had a habit of springing up at sunset.

Trinidad, in consequence of the loftiness of its mountains, can boast of a climate of its own.

It is subject to miniature cyclones, whose influence does not extend a mile from the shore, and which, therefore, cannot raise a heavy sea.

We were sometimes riding with straining chain to a wind of hurricane force, when we could see a vessel a league or so from the land making no progress, her canvas shaking in the calm; and, however fine it would be outside, the clouds would collect upon the peaks in continuous torn masses, that whirled along as if impelled by a terrific blast, and which looked very alarming until we came to understand the innocence of the phenomenon.

We also found that the landing was often the most perilous on clear, windless days, when no clouds crowned the mountains.

These storms were, however, a nuisance to us; for such squalls would strike the yacht with great force, so that she strained at her chain and was likely to drag; consequently the officer in charge was unable to enjoy an undisturbed night's rest, but was in a state of constant anxiety for the vessel, and was often brought on deck by the turnstile to satisfy himself that all was going well.

The next day, November 29, was fine, the wind being still from the north-east. There was no less swell than on the previous day, so we saw that no time must be lost in landing more stores. A neglected opportunity on Trinidad might mean a month's delay.

We examined the boat, and found that she had started a plank, but that the damage was slight and could be easily repaired. A few copper nails, some cotton thread between the seams with a knife, and a little marine glue, made her right again; and, after breakfast, she put off to Treasure Bay with a miscellaneous cargo, the tents, a barrel of flour, wire fencing, the blankets and baggage for the shore party, etc., but we did not venture to put nearly so heavy a weight into her as on the previous day.

The surf in the bay was no longer dangerous, and, though water was shipped, all was landed without accident. At midday, the boat returned to the yacht, was reloaded, and another successful disembarkation was effected. This put us in very good spirits. We had succeeded in overcoming the difficulties that had caused previous expeditions to fail, and had now got on shore all that was absolutely necessary for carrying on the digging for some time to come. The doctor, Pursell, Powell, and Ted Miller, were left on shore for the night, and the boat returned to the yacht.

The next day, November 30, was the first on which we divided ourselves definitely into two parties.

The working-gang on shore and a crew of three to take charge of the yacht. I had talked over the plans on the previous day with my sole officer, our medic-o-mate, and we had come to the conclusion that it would be advisable for me to stay on board for the first fortnight at least; for we did not know as yet whether it would be safe to remain at anchor for any length of time, or what steps might become necessary in order to ensure the safety of the vessel; and, until such knowledge had been gained by experience of the place, it was right that I should undertake the responsibility of looking after the yacht.

So, on this morning, I went on shore for the last time before settling down to my fortnight's watch. We took another cargo of stores in the boat, and landed without difficulty. This long spell of smooth sea was a most fortunate occurrence for us. On landing I found that the shore-party had been hard at work. They had arranged the camp—and very snug it looked. Two ridge tents had been placed side by side to be occupied by the gentlemen volunteers, two in each; while a short way off was a larger tent, constructed of our racing spinaker and the quarter-deck awning supported by bamboo. This was our dining-room and kitchen, and also served as sleeping quarters for the paid hands. At one end of it was an elegant dining-table—planks from the deck of some old wreck, supported by one of Mr. A.—'s wheelbarrows which had been found in the ravine. A few camp stools and barrels served as chairs, and the arrangements generally were almost luxuriant.

Many improvements were made to the camp during our stay in Trinidad, and at

last it became a comfortable little village. A conspicuous object near the tent was the condensing apparatus. Later on the cooking was all done out of doors, a neat oven having been constructed of stones and plaster of Paris. The plaster of Paris had formed part of the taxidermist's stores, but, little used for its original purpose, it was found to be of much service in the way of cement.

A list of all that we landed on the shore of South-west Bay would be a long one. There was, at the very least, eight tons weight in all. I need not say that the cook was well provided with culinary apparatus, and that such articles as paraffin lamps for the tents, a library of books, fishing lines and hooks, and carpenter's tools had not been forgotten—our camp, in short, was fully furnished with everything that could be required.

The doctor and myself discussed the scheme of work on shore, and, when all was settled, we launched the boat again and pulled off to the yacht. It was decided that the shore party should keep the whale-boat in the first place, because the crew on board would be insufficient to man her, and, secondly, because it was only right and prudent to leave a boat on the island in case of any accident happening to the yacht. It would be easy for the working-party to pull off, if necessary, and intercept a passing vessel. The dilapidated dinghy was left on board for our use.

The hands who had come off in the boat dined on board, and then the doctor, taking with him those who were going to stay on shore, pulled back to the bay to continue his duties as governor of Trinidad, leaving me with my two hands, Wright and the coloured man Spanner. And a very good governor, the doctor proved too, as I discovered when I next went on shore and saw the work that had been got through.

He kept up a discipline quite strict enough for all practical purposes. He did more work than any one else himself, being physically the strongest man of us all, and he superintended all the operations with great skill and judgment. The control could not have been left in better hands, and he was well backed up by his comrades.

There was hard work done on that island, considerable hardships were undergone, there was often dangerous landing and beaching of boats, and all was carried on under a vertical sun on one of the hottest and most depressing spots on the earth. Great credit is due to the doctor and the others who worked so hard and with such pluck and cheerful zeal, and the numerous remarks of the one discontented volunteer we had left—a man who did not do his share of work either at sea or on shore, but who did far more than his share of criticism and fault-finding—can only reflect upon himself. As he has favoured the world with his sneers through the medium of the papers, I feel bound to say this much.

The doctor remained and worked hard on the island during the whole time that our operations were being carried on, as did Powell and Pursell, and they, with the paid hands, who relieved each other at intervals, practically did all the digging. I was on shore for one fortnight only, a's will appear in the course of our narrative. I had, consequently, but a very small share of the hard work and of roughing it, for the life on board ship was comparatively more comfortable and easy than the life on shore. Our critical volunteer also only passed about two weeks, of not arduous work, on the island; for the rest of the time he was on the yacht.

This night we had another local storm, but by now we were getting accustomed to this.

Shortly before dawn on the following morning, Sunday, December 1, I saw, to my surprise, the whale-boat rounding the point. She came alongside, and the doctor, who was in charge of her, boarded us. Seeing that there was little surf in South-west Bay, he had rightly taken the opportunity of putting off for another cargo of stores. Among other articles he carried away some large cocoanut mats we had purchased at Bahia, and which, when laid on the sandy floor of the tents, would make things more comfortable. He also took off the heavy boiler and receiving-tank of the condensing apparatus, which could only be landed on a favourable day such as this was. Having loaded the boat, he left us again.

We had now taken so much weight out of the yacht that she was high out of the water, and might possibly prove somewhat cranky under canvas. So, after dinner, I took the two men off with me in the dinghy, for the purpose of fetching some heavy stones from the beach to put in our hold in the place of all the tools we had taken out. First we pulled to the pier, where we landed without the slightest difficulty. Wright, while wandering about the beach, came across the last object one would expect to find on a desert island—a rather smart lady's straw-hat, so far as my judgment goes, of modern fashion. It had, probably, been blown off some fair head on a passenger steamer. The gallant gentlemen-adventurers, when they heard of this discovery, proposed that it should be stuck on a pole in the middle of the camp, to remind them of home and beauty.

(To be continued.)



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The Nectantia is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly help to mitigate the sufferings of man. Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th October, 1895.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24th, 1895.

From all appearances the scenes of last year along this coast are to be repeated. Cholera has again reappeared in Brazil, if we may accept the opinion of the sanitary inspector of the state of Rio de Janeiro in regard to the epidemic in Campos. It is not serious and has appeared at only one place, but still it is here. Yellow-fever has also appeared at Pádua, Peñimburgo, Búzios, Rio de Janeiro and at one or two interior towns of the state of São Paulo. And in Buenos Aires there is a bad epidemic of scarlatina, and diphtheria is prevalent in many places in that country. The sanitary condition of both Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro is very bad, and the sanitary boards of both are more concerned with quarantine restrictions than with rational prevention. The representatives of the three countries at Montevideo have thus far been unable to agree upon satisfactory regulations to govern maritime communication between them, and we may therefore expect that each will continue to act independently, as was the case last year. It is reasonably certain, then, that we shall have quarantines, quarantine reprisals, quarantine abuses and quarantine scandals just as before.

Up to the present time the bare suggestion of leasing or selling the Central railway has always been met with an indignant refusal. The Emperor would not even consider the idea, and all the prominent men of his time and since have treated the subject in much the same spirit. It has always been looked upon as a valuable asset, a source of income to the state. Recent developments, however, have demonstrated the unwelcome fact that the Central railway is not only not a source of income, but that it is now yielding the state nothing but deficits and trouble. And it is probably felt, though it may not be admitted, that this government is not competent to manage such a property. The proposal, therefore, to lease the property has been received, either with decided approval, or with acquiescent silence. And now Congress has actually under consideration a bill, prepared by a special committee, authorizing such a lease. But, it will be permitted us to say, the time has long since passed when the Central railway could have been leased to advantage. No foreign company can safely undertake the enterprise under existing conditions, and no native company could possibly offer any certainty of doing better than the government is now doing. In the first place, the permanent way is in a very bad condition and a large sum will be required to put it in order. The rolling stock has been shamefully used and will also require extensive repairs. And as for the personnel, it is so disorganized and demoralized, so insubordinate and inefficient, that it would be necessary to dismiss every man. It is estimated that there are about 15,000 men employed on the line, and by competent authorities it is said that 5,000 good men ought to easily do the work. As these employees have vested interests in the service, through their *monte pio*, it would be impossible to effect any sweeping change without trouble, and under existing political conditions, in Brazil and in view of the chauvinist prejudices which have obtained a foothold here, it would be impossible for

a foreign company to overcome the difficulties it would have to encounter. In our opinion there is now no security for a foreign management of the Central railway, nor certainty of a profitable return on the investment which the government will expect.

It would appear from the present drift of political events that the recent organization of the *partido democrático federal* will help to divide the country into two great parties, which will be known as "republican" and "democratic." In time there will be a crystallization and division of issues also, and then the people will begin to understand what they have to do. This division into organized parties can not be otherwise than beneficial to the country, and particularly so if they are based upon certain great issues. A great obstacle to the development of political institutions thus far has been the lack of party organizations and principles, and, in consequence, the government of the country by a clique assuming to represent true republican principles and condemning all those in opposition as traitors to the republic. This is absurd as well as hurtful. There are very few principles in the practical application of the science of government which will not admit of contrary views, and there is neither justice nor common sense in denouncing such views as traitorous. In the early days of the American republic the people were divided into two great parties, the federalists, or advocates of a strongly centralized government, with Washington, Hamilton, Adams, and such men at its head; and the "republican" party, led by Jefferson, Madison, and others, who advocated a decentralized government, popular sovereignty, and in great measure the ideas produced by the French revolution. This popular party afterwards became the democratic party, while the federalist party disappeared with the death of the men who had done so much for the independence of the country, and was succeeded by the whig party, led by such men as Clay and Webster. In time the whigs also disappeared, and were succeeded in the fifties by the present republican party, organized to oppose the extension of slavery. The rivalries between such great parties may sometimes lead to disorder and discord, but in the main they are of the highest value to the country. They help to educate the people on the questions which divide them, and they act as a check upon each other. When they become corrupt and careless of their great mission, popular defections occur and the more intelligent and independent voters pass from one side to the other, or organize third parties. These independent movements have often succeeded, and have been the means of checking serious abuses. If the same course can be initiated here in Brazil, great good must surely follow, but the leaders on both sides must understand that defeat ought not to imply a withdrawal from the field, as is so often done at present. An active, aggressive minority is often the stronger force in shaping legislation, and is always a check upon executive excesses. By all means let us have two parties, and then let them divide upon some of the great questions which are now under consideration.

## THE CLEVELAND MESSAGE.

It has been said that all men have their moments of insanity, and we are strongly inclined to believe it. There can be no other explanation of the extraordinary action of President Cleveland the past week. He had up to that time pursued a calm and dignified course in relation to the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which had become somewhat critical lately because of the latter's violence. In seeking to prevent war and in proposing arbitration, he had done what was right and proper, but in going beyond that, as he did in his message to Congress, he has placed himself wholly in the wrong. He has needlessly offended a friendly power; he has destroyed his own influence as a peacemaker; he has made the Monroe doctrine ridiculous; and he has jeopardized the peaceful relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations and imperilled the commerce and prosperity of a half of the world. To speak plainly, he has committed a serious offence against the world's peace and prosperity.

We are glad to see that the sober, thinking citizens of the United States have been prompt to denounce this insane act and to

deprecate any step which will lead to a rupture between the two countries. The sensational newspapers, which have done so much to create prejudice on this and other questions, and the politicians and demagogues who measure their personal successes by the applause they can win in denouncing imaginary dangers and aggressions, will of course urge the President to continue, but the best and soundest opinion of the country will be against him.

It must be confessed, and as an American we say it with deepest regret, that President Cleveland has no justification whatever for his arbitrary interference in this question. He has no more right to force his will upon Great Britain in this dispute, than upon Chili in her boundary dispute with Argentina. Great Britain has just the same rights in her boundary disputes in America as in any other part of the world. It is not a case of extending her territories, but of controlling what she has claimed from the beginning. And until a decision is reached her claim is just as good as that of Venezuela, so far as third parties are concerned, and she is no more guilty of trespass than is Venezuela. Under such circumstances, the proposal to appoint a commission to define this boundary, is a gratuitous insult, which would not be accepted by any nation. It is incredible that President Cleveland could have made such an astounding a mistake, for in doing this he has forfeited the support of all the great powers.

As for the outcome, we can not believe that war will result. It would be an unpardonable crime to precipitate a war for so trifling a cause. The loss and misery which it would occasion would be infinite, and in the end nothing would be gained. The United States would be impregnable on land, and Great Britain would be equally so on the sea. Canada would be overrun by American armies, Venezuela would be conquered by the British fleet, as also every other South American republic which ventured to espouse the cause of that hot-blooded, half-civilized republic. The foreign commerce of the United States would be completely destroyed, that of Great Britain partially, and that of many other nations would be greatly injured. And in the end, to satisfy this quixotic Monroe doctrine, Venezuela would be given up in exchange for Canada, and the two great powers would stand just where they began, minus the blood and treasure that had been wasted. Such a war would be a crime against humanity, a blot upon our civilization.

Of the action of the Brazilian Congress on the 19th, in passing congratulatory resolutions in regard to President Cleveland's aggressive message, there is but this to say: it was untimely, ill-advised, impolitic and ungracious. It was in its way as great a blunder as the message which inspired it. A modicum of common sense ought to have led the two chambers to wait for accurate information. Instead of this, they accepted telegrams which are notoriously untrustworthy, and acted upon insufficient information. They were governed wholly by a sentiment, which in this case was mistakenly applied. This not only discredits their judgment and impartiality, but it can not fail to give offence to a nation with which Brazil now has a controversy, and to which she owes the greater part of her development. Adhesion to a vaguely defined political doctrine will not justify ingratitudo and hostile resolutions. Brazil has her own career to follow, her own fortune to make. She can not afford to follow any such chauvinist will-o'-the-wisp as this modern development of the Monroe doctrine. If she does, it will sooner or later bring her into conflict with Europe, and the United States will be helpless to protect her. Here as in the United States the opinions of conservative, thinking men are against President Cleveland's act, and it is only the *zingões* who are clamoring for war.

## THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

We desire to again call the attention of our friends to the urgent necessities of the Strangers' Hospital. We have already entered upon the summer season, and have already had fever cases for treatment, which is exceptional. The prospects are that we shall have a long fever season, even though it does not develop a violent epidemic. The foundations of the new

isolated fever ward, which the Hospital has been compelled to build, are now ready, and the wooden superstructure will arrive here in a few days. It is urgently necessary that the building should be at once erected, for which, we regret to say, sufficient funds have not been provided. The loans made for this ward were less than the estimated cost, and the difference must be met with the ordinary revenue from subscriptions. As this revenue is required for the running expenses of the Hospital, and as we have a bad season before us, it will be seen that additional donations are much needed. The Hospital has already done much good and is daily proving its usefulness in many ways, not the least of which is that of preventing the spread of contagion to the companions of patients, which formerly occurred. We are convinced that our English-speaking patients act wisely and prudently in establishing this Hospital, and we feel sure that they will not see its usefulness impaired for the want of a few hundred pounds.

## THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Rio Grande, Dec. 10, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—I am old and fatigued to you for the complimentary terms in which you refer to my exposition of the real causes of the fall in exchange since 1882 in your issue of 26th ult., but cannot say I agree altogether with the conclusions you draw therefrom.

The remedy for the present state of things is undoubtedly, as you remark, to reduce the volume of both the currency and of imports to more rational proportions, but far from being the simple matter it appears to describe it, it seems to me to involve difficulties of the first magnitude.

Generalities are easy to deal in, but a practical and at the same time equitable method of reducing the volume of the currency is yet to be found.

The state of the national finances prohibits any hope of the state being able to devote *any surplus* to such an object for many years to come; whilst to expect any such initiative from the Banco da República we must indeed be optimistic!

The value of the currency is controlled exclusively by the relations of supply and demand; if we except, for convenience sake, the slight variations not exceeding 2½ per cent. due to strictly international exchange. The supply is represented by the amount in circulation and the demand by its real, or specie value.

If, then, the supply is at present equivalent to Rs. 49,516 per head, at the exchange of 10d., the demand is represented by Rs. 17,297, and vice versa. If, as Sr. Abílio Guanabara and other parliamentary authorities lately maintained, the demand is really equal to and in excess of the supply, there could not possibly be any depreciation at all.

They thus hopelessly confuse cause and effect. An *ex post facto* cause is the supply for the depreciated paper currency is not in excess of the demand, that is, the demand for money has proportionately increased, whereas, it is the supply that has been depreciated, precisely because it was excessive, and until its value again corresponds to the real demand.

There is therefore an excess of paper money in circulation equivalent to Rs. 325,010 per capita, or Rs. 339,320,400 in all; in order to balance the supply and demand and raise nominal exchange to par this enormous amount must be withdrawn from circulation.

In what manner is it practicable to do so? For my own part I do not see any possible way of doing it without injury to affecting those of others.

If attempted by means of foreign loans, as has been proposed, undoubtedly the value of the currency may be thus improved, by diminishing the supply, but only at the cost of a simultaneous, though not equivalent, decrease in the demand, which in the case of foreign burdens would penetrate; whilst any such artificial valorization of the circulating medium is open to still greater objections of a moral nature; which leads us to the consideration of a very pretty problem in economics.

Suppose, for the sake of round numbers, that when exchange stood at 12d., the currency in circulation were Rs. 400,000,000, when its real or specie value would be £20,000,000, a national or internal loan were issued for Rs. 200,000,000, and its proceeds devoted entirely to redemption of the currency.

In consequence of the reduction of the supply of the circulating medium even neglecting the increase in the demand which the creation of a new marketable value, the bonds emitted, would create, exchange would rise from 12d. to 24d., and the aggregate value of the currency, in spite of its reduction to one-half its former volume, would remain as before £20,000,000.

A completely new value will, however, have been created in the 200,000,000 £ bonds emitted, whose value will have been raised to £20,000,000, so that by the simple substitution of one kind of promissory note for another, apólices for notes, £20,000,000 have been converted into £20,000,000, without any apparent loss to anyone; which, if it were true, would be an operation more marvellous than the transmutation of the metals, and appear to point a sure and easy road to par.

The explanation of the paradox I leave for the present to the ingenuity of your numerous readers, whom I have no doubt will be able to show solid reasons why this royal short cut should be barred, and labelled "*No Thoroughfare*."

J. P. WILEMAN.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 16.—*Senate.*—Senator Moraes e Barros spoke against protective duties. The Senate rejected the motion of Barão de Ladário for asking information in regard to the 400,000\$<sup>00</sup> referred by Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti spoke of the bill for regarding the Gyrocaro National. Deputy Gaspar de Drummond spoke in favor of reinstating Dr. Góes de Moraes Maita in his post as a professor in the Paranáian law school. He argued to prove that this professor had a lifetime of office and consequently that his dismissal was illegal. The only ground on which his dismissal can be justified is to assume that the professor's government command had illegal when it dismissed Dr. Alvim Moraes and appointed Dr. Gonçalves Maita in his stead. The bill on the usual subject was voted in 2nd discussion. Several amendment to the budget of the department of the later or were also voted.

DEC. 17.—*Senate.*—Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the financial state of the country is not so bad as many persons seem to think. It is true that the public debt has increased and now amounts as was stated by Senator Moraes Barros, to 1,600,000,000\$<sup>00</sup>; but the revenue of the country has also increased from 183,000,000\$<sup>00</sup> for the general and state governments in 1889, to 435,000,000\$<sup>00</sup> at the present time. He defended the decree of the mint and said that, if the charges against his officer are true, then the government is to blame for keeping him in office. Senator Leopoldo de Barros opposed the calculation of the amount of duties on the basis of 120 reis per 1,000\$, and defended the policy of collecting duties in gold. There was introduced a resolution for extending the legislative session to the 20th inst.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Capitão o de Siqueira asked the chair to place on the docket the bill discriminating the faculties of the general government from those of the federal district. This bill, he stated, was voted by the Chamber of Deputies in 1893 and sent to the Senate, which voted a substantive bill. The English government, he said, will doubtless have to acknowledge the right of Brazil in the Trinidad question; but it will probably wish to avert itself by supporting the claims of the English companies who have contracts with the Brazilian government. Some of these contracts relate to municipal services in the federal district. It is necessary to be prepared for the questions when they arise and consequently the relations between the general government and that of the federal district should be specially regulated. Deputy Thomaz Delphino said that the danger which the honorable member for Minas Geraes professes to dread is purely imaginary, being, in the opinion of the speaker, the result of the ill-will felt by that honorable member towards the municipal government of the federal district. The hostility displayed in certain quarters towards this district is doubtless caused by a latent feeling in favor of monarchicalism. There is in fact a contract with the City Improvements Company; but that contract has been honestly executed on the part of the government and the company has no right to claim compensation. The company wishes to modify the contract in a way that would be burdensome to the people of Rio de Janeiro, who are already overtaxed and who will vehemently protest against being oppressed by powerful foreigners. Brazil is a civilized country, much more civilized, perhaps, than those who treat it as if it were a tribe in Africa. Deputy Capitão de Siqueira disclaimed having any offensive intentions, and expressed antipathy to the unaccountable warmth of the honorable member for the federal district. Deputy Thomaz Delphino said that the bill which the honorable member wished to call up will, if converted into a law, completely disorganize the municipal government. Deputy Frederico Borges moved to inquire whether the government had possession of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's archives, and whether in those archives there is a letter from the present secretary of the minister of marine giving information to the revolutionaries. —*Deputies.*—Thomaz Cavalcanti and Adolpho da Cunha discussed the bill on the Leopoldina railway. The latter said that even the pro-slavery do not attempt to defend Benjamin Constant's regulations, which, as their author himself was finally forced to acknowledge, failed to work in a satisfactory manner. The Senate's men then to the budget of the department of finance were all rejected except one. The Chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Bento Filho for a nominal vote on the amendment of Deputy Dr. Alcino Guanabara and Erico Cuelho to the bill on the banks of issue. When the vote was taken, however, it was discovered that some of the deputies had absented themselves and there was no longer a quorum in the house. There were 56 votes in favor of the bill and 48 against it.

DEC. 18.—*Senate.*—Barão do Ladário said that some days before a package of papers had been left in his charge with the understanding that they should be returned when demanded. Among these papers is a letter in the handwriting of Capt. Garcez Palha, secretary of the ministry of marine. In addition to this letter there are five or six maps of the fortified positions occupied in this city by government troops during the naval revolution. These maps were evidently made by a well informed person and were apparently intended to facilitate an attack on those positions from the water. It seems to him, he said, that the handwriting of the explanations on the maps is the same as that of Capt. Garcez Palha's letter. The Rio Grande senators to whom he showed the documents agree with him in this opinion. He accordingly denounced Capt. Garcez Palha as a disloyal traitor. The revenue bill was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. Among the amendments voted were the following:—That which provides for calculating specific duties on the basis of 120, per 1,000, or, in other words, for collecting twice the amount of the present duties; that for collecting a duty of 25 reis per litre on salt; that for imposing a fine of 20% ad valorem on articles of prime necessity which are retained on board or at bonded warehouses for more than 30 days; that for a tax of 25 reis per 500 grammes or fraction thereof on Brazilian tobacco; that for collecting two-thirds of the import duty in currency and one-third in gold;

that for contracting for nickel coins of 100 and 200 reis, the total amount of 10,000,000\$<sup>00</sup> in foreign coin in case they cannot be made at the national mint. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti said that in the 20th inst. the Chamber had voted a motion of his to ask for certain information from the navy department. The information which after great delay has at last come to hand is perfectly worthless. The minister of marine either attaches no importance to the request for information or has failed to read the document that he signed. He complained of the injustice with which Admiral Gonçalves has been treated and promised to introduce at some future time a bill in regard to the defense of officers who are attacked by the press. Deputy Cuelho Cláudio in speaking in defense of Dr. Gonçalves Maita in case involved in an election with Deputy José Matos. Valente and in-tiling language was used and the sitting was suspended. Business being resumed at 1:20 p.m., Deputy Cuelho Cláudio concluded his speech. The amendment of Deputies Aleardo Guanabara and Erico Cuelho to the bill on banks of issue was rejected in 1st discussion by a vote of 57 to 53.

DEC. 19.—*Senate.*—The finance committee reported against the special appropriation of \$1,000,000\$<sup>00</sup> for the Central railway, which, in its opinion, should be included in the budget. Senator Pires Ferreira moved to call up the bill on the general staff of the army. The motion, opposed by Senators Alcino la Bariola and Frota, was rejected. Senators Cuelho Rodrigues, Ramiro Bicalho and Moraes Barros discussed the budget of the department of industry. The following motion was unanimously voted:—“The Senate of the United States of Brazil salutes the Senate of the United States of Ninth America on account of the worthy message of President Cleveland, who with such spirit offers a safeguard for the dignity, sovereignty and liberty of American nations.”—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Alcino la Guanabara moved to ask for information in regard to the alleged proposals of the Gas and City Improvement companies for alterations in their contracts. Deputy Guimarães Pinto spoke in defense of Dr. Gonçalves Maita's right to the professorship of which he had been deprived and moved to ask for information in regard to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande. The motion was opposed by Deputy Melo e Almeida. Deputy Gleycione defended the following motion, which was unanimously voted:—“The Chamber of Deputies of the United States of Brazil congratulates the House of Representatives of the American Union on the worthy message of President Cleveland, who in humble and high spirited a manner defends the rights, sovereignty and liberty of American nations embodied in the Monroe doctrine.”

DEC. 20.—*Senate.*—Barão da Ladário said that at the previous sitting he had accused Capt. Garcez Palha of being a traitor to the republic and to legality, which is a very different thing. He has, he said, that Capt. Garcez Palha will be able to defend himself, but he does not believe in the interest of justice as it is frequently superseded by personal considerations. He disclaimed any intention of attacking the personal honor of the minister of marine, although the latter's administration has, in the opinion of the speaker, been fatal to the best interests of the country. Those who censured the speaker's action in relation to Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves are beginning to see that he was right. The budget of the department of industry was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. Some of the amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill for increasing the pay of judges of the Supreme Court were also rejected and then rejected. The special appropriation of 14,000,000\$<sup>00</sup> for the war department was voted in 3rd discussion. The Senate failed to sustain its amendment to the bill on the Leopoldina railway.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Dr. Rodrigues Lima, governor of Bahia, referred to that state on the 29th inst.

—It is reported that Gen. Galvão is a candidate for the office of governor of Bahia.

—The 3rd cavalry has been ordered from Rio Grande to Santa Catharina and Paraíba.

—Complaints are made in Santos of a scarcity of water. It is a bad outlook for the summer.

—Our São Paulo exchanges state that less than four persons were drowned at Santos on the 17th.

—“Governor” Francisco Xavier da Veiga Calheiros left Paraíba on the 6th inst. to resume the government of Anapá.

—Santos is to have a chauvinist journal called the *Coloso*. It will be edited by youth, who would be better employed plaiting potates.

—The governor of Bahia has resolved to send a police force to capture the celebrated Antonio Soares, head of a religious sect in that state.

—The sub-division promoted by the *Municipio* in S. Paulo in behalf of the Cuban revolutionaries had reached a total of 2,575\$<sup>00</sup> on the 18th inst.

—A contraband of 10,000\$<sup>00</sup> was detected in Santos on the 16th inst. in the possession of Tomás Vito. Thomas will now begin life over again.

—On the morning of the 17th inst. four condemned prisoners escaped from the jail at S. Carlos do Pinhal. Two of them had been condemned for 24 years.

—There were many cases of smallpox in Paraíba during the months of October and November, but it was not common enough to be called an epidemic.

—An Italian is in jail at S. Carlos do Pinhal for violating his own daughter, 11 years of age. Flogging for twenty years, once a day, will suit that crime.

—Corporal Amazonas, accused of the murder of Dr. José Maita, was tried and acquitted in Paraná on the 17th inst. The *Província* telegraphs that the jury refused to exculpate the two officers who were the real assassins.

—Mail arrives from Manaus on the 23rd inst. state that the waters of the upper Amazon had begun to rise. The rubber collecting season this year has been unusually short.

—There have been disturbances at Taubaté and the police authorities have ordered the *Jornal do Taubaté* to suspend publication. Have the police any legal authority for such an order?

—Bravo! They are really doing something in São Paulo to suppress crime! On the 16th another counterfeiter, Antônio Cardoso da Paixão, was condemned to eight years' imprisonment.

—In São Paulo, Dr. Sérgio Cuelho, Valadares has issued orders for prosecuting the president of the returning board that counted the votes of his political adversaries. Valadares wants no opposition of any kind.

—A meeting was held in São Paulo on the 19th to consider the project of an industrial exposition in 1893. A committee was appointed to prepare an opinion, of which Conselheiro Antônio Prado is president.

—The gubernatorial elections in Bahia have been called for January 28th, and on the 29th of the same month an election is to be held for nine state senators. Why could not the two elections have been held the same day?

—One of our São Paulo exchanges laments the “ring a lide” of France in relation to peasant control. It is a sin to be quizzed on the Balaia, an! even goes so far as to suggest breaking away from the tutelage of that country.

—It would seem that every true Caetista in Rio Grande is expected to call a federal throat on every opportunity, no matter if it belongs to man, woman or child. Who would let if this is the “civilization!” Deputy Thomaz Delphino referred to in his speech a few days since.

—A party of Austrian immigrants, bound for Paraná, were found in Santos last week with shelter and helpless. The customs inspect or themselves placed two empty customs depots at their disposal until they could proceed on their journey. He also provided them with food.

—Partisans of the state government of Alagoas telegraphed on the 20th that in the woods of São Paulo a band of 1,000 Indians had been subjected by pirates of Caxiolas, and were in a state of another revolution. Col. José Anastácio, has been subjected to similar annoyances.

—The announcement of these outrages has caused the return of refugees, about 3,000 of whom are said to be in Uruguay, and this causes many difficulties to the government in their return to their homes.

—On the 28th inst. Gen. Galvão left Pelotas for the purpose of coming to Rio de Janeiro. Gen. Taravaes accompanied him in his carriage to the quay and they were followed by 60 other carriages.

—A large multitude assembled to witness his departure and he was heartily cheered. In answer to a speech from Dr. Angelo D'Almeida Galvão said that he would always work for a lasting peace in the state of Rio Grande of which he considers himself the emissary until such time as it is done.

—Gen. Siragat, *pro tempore* commander of the division, on assuming command issued an address which is said to have caused much dissatisfaction on the appointment among the revolutionaries.

—The 9th battallion of Caetista volunteers and the 21st cavalay have arrived at Pelotas, where they were paid and disbanded on the 24th inst. The 9th and 27th battalions of the national guard have also arrived at Pelotas.

—It is stated that the irregular force under the command of Col. João Rodrigues Menino Ribeiro at Santo Antônio will be transferred to the state service. The report has excited much discussion among the men, many of whom have deserted.

—It is stated to be Julião de Cisti has intent to increase his military brigade in a division. His budget for 1896 app. o state, 1,350,135\$<sup>00</sup> for his military brigade and 369,685\$<sup>00</sup> for his police force.

—His extensive military preparations have caused the revision of the report that he intends to proclaim the separation of Rio Grande do Sul from the Brazilian republic. We do not believe, however, that there is any truth in the report, unless there is a plot among the juntas for the secession, under certain contingencies, of the four states of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande. If Rio Grande should withdraw alone, Julião de Cisti's would be driven from office in less than a week.

—Gen. Hippolito has returned to Livramento with money for paying his troops who, it is reported, will be disbanded with the exception of those under the command of José F. F. Soárez.

—The returning of João Francisco's men under arms is certainly a bad sign. Another bad sign is the congratulation of Gen. Siragat upon his assuming command of the district by the military court at Porto Alegre, which is composed of extreme partisans of Castilhos.

—Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, brother of Demetrio Ribeiro and a wife friend of Silveira Martins, has arrived at Pelotas. His object is probably to inform himself thoroughly by means of personal observation of the present state of affairs in Rio Grande.

—It is said that the government is preparing to withdraw many of the troops now stationed in the state.

—Barão do Gericinó and other Bahia senators have protested against the electric order of the government for filling their places, which the state government considers vacant.

—In Campinas some fine large trees in the public garden are to be cut down to make room for smaller ones, which are to be used with the material disposition of gardens.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st inst. says that Dr. Raphael Caldeira, a prominent Rio Grande revolutionist, who has contributed 500,000\$<sup>00</sup> to the cause, has been released the following telegram to Gen. Siragat, commander of the 6th military district in the absence of Gen. Galvão:

“Two more of my comrades have had their throats cut. They were mustered in Brazil and their bodies were dragged into Uruguay territory. More than 15 minutes have been consumed in this district. Of cattle thefts I do not even speak. Col. Paula Castro and the lieutenant of Santa Anna do Hiriartamento take no action. The order that peace may be a reality is to me a sine qua non that the plaudits of the federal government and the army shall be respected. Pelegrins are made and I am neither the government nor the army takes any action. The government and the army must fulfil their engage oants or we shall take the matter into our own hands and then God be to please. If we are to be numbered with impunity, we prefer to die in open war.”

—In other parts of the state Caetista outrages continue to be reported. We have already had occasion to mention the annoyances to which Col. Estácio de Araújo had been subjected by pirates of Caxiolas, and now we learn that another revolutionist leader, Col. José Anastácio, has been subjected to similar annoyances.

—The announcement of these outrages has caused the return of refugees, about 3,000 of whom are said to be in Uruguay, and this causes many difficulties to the government in their return to their homes.

—On the 28th inst. Gen. Galvão left Pelotas for the purpose of coming to Rio de Janeiro. Gen. Taravaes accompanied him in his carriage to the quay and they were followed by 60 other carriages.

—A large multitude assembled to witness his departure and he was heartily cheered. In answer to a speech from Dr. Angelo D'Almeida Galvão said that he would always work for a lasting peace in the state of Rio Grande of which he considers himself the emissary until such time as it is done.

—The 9th battallion of Caetista volunteers and the 21st cavalay have arrived at Pelotas, where they were paid and disbanded on the 24th inst. The 9th and 27th battalions of the national guard have also arrived at Pelotas.

—It is stated that the irregular force under the command of Col. João Rodrigues Menino Ribeiro at Santo Antônio will be transferred to the state service. The report has excited much discussion among the men, many of whom have deserted.

—It is stated to be Julião de Cisti has intent to increase his military brigade in a division. His budget for 1896 app. o state, 1,350,135\$<sup>00</sup> for his military brigade and 369,685\$<sup>00</sup> for his police force.

—His extensive military preparations have caused the revision of the report that he intends to proclaim the separation of Rio Grande do Sul from the Brazilian republic. We do not believe, however, that there is any truth in the report, unless there is a plot among the juntas for the secession, under certain contingencies, of the four states of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande. If Rio Grande should withdraw alone, Julião de Cisti's would be driven from office in less than a week.

—Gen. Hippolito has returned to Livramento with money for paying his troops who, it is reported, will be disbanded with the exception of those under the command of José F. F. Soárez.

—The returning of João Francisco's men under arms is certainly a bad sign. Another bad sign is the congratulation of Gen. Siragat upon his assuming command of the district by the military court at Porto Alegre, which is composed of extreme partisans of Castilhos.

—Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, brother of Demetrio Ribeiro and a wife friend of Silveira Martins, has arrived at Pelotas. His object is probably to inform himself thoroughly by means of personal observation of the present state of affairs in Rio Grande.

—It is said that the government is preparing to withdraw many of the troops now stationed in the state.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The inauguration of the line between Uberaba and Ueratubá, Minas Gerais, took place on the 21st inst.

—A London exchange says that the Ains Works have received an order for eight locomotives for the São Paulo Rai Co.

—There was a derailment at Divisa on the Central on the evening of the 19th, but no serious damage was done. Traffic was interrupted for nearly three hours.

—A derailment occurred on the Paulista line near Don. Coregas on the 12th inst., causing the death of a fireman of a freight train. The tender and two wagons went off the line, and traffic was interrupted for some time.

—A writer in one of the daily papers says that on the Central railway a carriage of a ton of freight to the distance of 1 kilometer cost 42 reis. Some lines it costs more—the total value of the goods.

—In our last issue, under the head of “Railroad Notes,” we published an item, taken from the local press, in regard to the arrival of five locomotives from Europe for the Bahia and S. Francisco railway. We are now advised by the representatives of the builders that these five locomotives are from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and not from Europe. We make the correction with pleasure.

—There was an accident on the Rio Claro branch of the Paulista railway on the 13th near Coração, Río, a locomotive and two passenger cars being derailed. No one was killed but the driver, conductor and several passengers were wounded.

—The shareholders of the Porto Novo no Rio Pardo are resolved on the 5th inst. to accept the proposal of Messrs. Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, for the construction of that line. These gentlemen offer to provide two-thirds of the capital provided the shareholders adopt electric traction.

—A contract is about to be signed for repairing 100 coaches on the Central rail way. It has taken a very long time to carry out in Brazil what is a common feature on rail ways everywhere else. In Argentina the traveller can breakfast and dine during the journey, not only with comfort, but cheaply. On the Buenos Aires and Rosario line we have had as good dinners, and as well served, as we could have had in a hotel; better, perhaps, than in most hotels.

—On the 21st a special Senate committee reported a project (No. 70) for the lease of the Central railway. It provides that the railroad and other fixed property will continue under state ownership, and that all rolling stock, furniture, equipment, etc., shall be valued and sold to the person or company buying the road. The lease will be made upon public tenders, having six months' notice, and must accept the following conditions: (a) The payment of the assessed valuation of all movable property; (b) The continuation of the double track under construction to Barra do Pirahy; (c) The making of the gauge of the São Paulo branch to São Paulo; (d) The prolongation of the main line to Piratuba on the Rio S. Francisco; (e) To deliver the coal and all other property, with all identification, exchange documents. We congratulate the state of Minas Geraes and console with that of Rio Grande do Sul.

—In addition to 7 deaths from yellow-fever on the 17th, there were 6 deaths from *accident pneumonia*, sometimes called "heat fever." The intense heat and the unshaded condition of the streets, together with the delay of the auto-roads to have the streets watered, is the cause of this.

—The peculiarity with which Congress approved President Cleveland's message on the 19th is a signal proof of the untrustworthiness of the men who form the dominant party in Brazil. It exhibits want of judgment, want of tact, and inability to comprehend even the simplest problems of government.

Capt. Gracéz Palha has written an open letter to Barão do Ladeiro appealing to his self-respect and to the responsibility entailed by the high position he occupies to place the name of to furnish, attributed to the writer, where they can be examined by experts and to state who furnished him those maps.

—The United States is already paying dearly for Cleveland's electingeeing device. The panic on Wall Street on Friday, and the great depression in America in Europe, are witnesses to this fact. The men who are parties to this trick, or worse, ought to be punished forever from public life as no longer worthy of public confidence.

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—The United States has been for some years a pronounced advocate of arbitration and has constantly endeavored to induce the other American republics to consent to settle all their controversies in that way. Suddenly we find the teacher has forgotten his lesson and is refusing to the barker-on-all methods just as though arbitration had never been mentioned.

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—It is expected that the first bill given by the new Petrópolis club—called the Club das Dirigentes—will be held on the 31st inst. If it does not come off on that date, it will in all probability be postponed until next year.

—Congressional precipitancy in approving President Cleveland's message will not tend to help settle the Trinidad dispute. If the government now refuses arbitration, Lord Salisbury will probably await events before going further.

—In the Senate on the 18th charges were preferred against Capt. Garcia Palha for supplying the insurgents with maps and other documents during the civil war. The minister of marine, however, declines to take notice, fit until the proofs are placed before him.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* says that the minister of foreign affairs received the note of the British minister, proposing arbitration, on the 17th inst. It was accompanied by the dispatch from the foreign office, and is said to be highly complimentary in character.

—They have a social club in São Paulo called the Clube da Consolação ("Consolation Club"). But, stop, gentle reader! you are quite mistaken. When you have finished smiling we would say that Consolação is the name of one of São Paulo's aristocratic suburbs.

—Col. Telesio Ribeiro, commander of the 4th regiment of cavalry, and Col. Godolphin, commander of the 8th, have by order of the war department, exchanged commands. We congratulate the state of Minas Geraes and console with that of Rio Grande do Sul.

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—Imports of drugs and medicines have protested against the proposed new duties.

—The German steamer *Assunção* arrived for loading on the 16th inst., with 55,890 bags of coffee shipped here and at Santos. This cargo ranks among the large shipments from the country. The directors of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills on Granaries have decided to recommend the payment of a dividend of 75. 61 per cent, for income-tax, for the period ended September 30th last.

—A French naval engineer named l'Homme has invented a press machine for use in ocean steamers. It is not affected by temperature, is smokeless and odorless, cannot evaporate or cause explosions, and burns only on the surface, giving out intense heat, and leaving only two per cent. of ash. A ton of this fuel is equal to thirty tons of coal and costs between five and ten dollars.

—The *Jornal* of the 20th complains that although there is a regulation in force prohibiting all vessels from coming alongside the quays and piers during the hot season, an American vessel loaded with material for the São Paulo company has been permitted to come alongside at the Gamboa station and is there discharging. The *Jornal* asserts that this is one of the privileges conferred by the Monroe doctrine.

—The *Jornal* gave us some interesting information on the 18th on the cost of certain drugs and the duties paid on them, but the type-setter and proof-reader seem to have spoiled the slate completely. Would it not be well to have the figures repeated? Is it true that chloroform ate of quinine costs 75 \$ per kilo, and if so, how is it that a tax of 75,500 per kilo is rated as 100 per cent? There are several of these errors. If we can't consider these questions intelligently, we ought to have reliable information about them.

—The proprietors of the cotton factories of the city, who are enriching themselves through the imposition of heavy import duties on imported cotton fabrics, have presented a memorandum to the Ministry of Finance to the effect that they are in a difficult position. For the defense of monopoly, privilege and wealth there are always rewards, for the beneficiaries have something tangible to divide. But for the poor, who are made poorer by high prices and monopolies, there is no one to apologize nor to defend.

—In connection with our last report Congress should provide some legal recourse against esto-ri. As the case now stands the customs official classifies the charcoal according to his own sweet will, and if you appeal at you are referred to a commission in the custom-house which generally suspends the decisions of the *estor*. Lastly we have been obliged to pay the note on calendar paper on an invoice of uncalendered paper, and we have no remedy for it. Is it not time to give us some protection against these importers?

—Men have a curious way of reasoning sometimes. Thomaz Delfino, for instance, wants the import duties raised over a hundred per cent, and new taxes levied on the people so that new guns, and war ships, and uniforms can be bought. But when it comes to modifying the compensation of the foreign company entailed with the drainage of this city, a most important and necessary service, he opposes it because it would be burdensome to the people who are already overtaxed! It is incomprehensible how men can be such hypocrites.

—The directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have ordered from Messrs. Hall & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast, a new twin-screw steamship, of steel, similar to the *Orissa*, but with greater speed, for their Santos mail service. They are building also another boat for their cargo service, to carry 6,000 tons, to replace the *Belisaria*, and to maintain their regular sailings between this coast and Liverpool. These, together with the splendid new passenger steamers being constructed for the west coast, make four new vessels, which may be expected soon to augment the magnificent fleet of this company.

—The public and private lighting of the city of São Paulo affords the following statistical data, as collected by the *Reptor*: The São Paulo Gas Company possesses over 14 kilometers of gas pipes and illuminates an area 20 kilometers in circumference. Its public service requires 2,433 lights of 9 candle power. Its private service shows that 5,774 gas meters are in use. Its daily production of gas averages 12,000 cubic metres, in which 37 tons of common coal and 5 tons of cannel coal are consumed. The electric lighting company (Aqua e Luz) possesses five kilometers of wire and is supplying about 700 lights of varying power.

—Deputy Thomaz Delfino says that the government has scrupulously observed its contract with the City Improvements Co. Is this true? If the government grants higher rates to certain companies because of currency depreciation, then it is bound to do the same by others. A government must be impartial, in order to be just. Has the government done this toward the City Improvements Co? Everyone knows it has not! And yet the company has confined its important service, receiving depreciated currency, or about one-third of what it is entitled to, and going without dividends for the last three or four years! Is this honest? It is for the company—but certainly not for the government.

—We have said elsewhere that a war between Great Britain and the United States will injure the commerce of all nations. It will do worse. Think of the situation here in Brazil. Such a war will suspend the export of American breadstuffs and cotton, and the waste of war will increase the consumption. This means higher prices everywhere. Our food and clothing will be more excessively dear. The loss of American cotton supply will raise the price of raw cotton everywhere, and this will increase the cost of cotton fabrics made here in Brazil. It will also diminish the consumption of coffee because Great Britain will seek to prevent its going to the United States, where over one-half of the Brazilian crop is consumed. So too with rubber and hides. It means high prices, lower incomes, distress and misery even here in Brazil. War between two such nations will not be child's play, nor a picnic; it will be wholesale destruction and misery, a calamity which can not be repaired in half a century.





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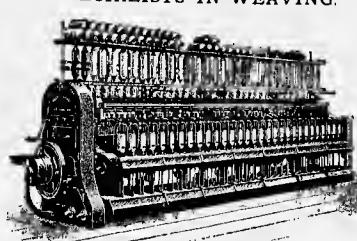
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